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FILE NO. 100-438754

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Secret FBI 100-438794-1510 Date 7/14/66

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY... SP4 J Lucille
REASON FOR EXTE... (Type in plaintext or code)
FCIM, II, 1-24.2...
DATE OF REVIEW FOR... 20-14
DECLASSIFICATION... (Date)
S-4666, 7358, 8061

Transmit the following in AIRTEL

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO: ATLANTA)

REC/18

b2
b7D

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information furnished by [redacted] on 7/12/66, concerning a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. KING was in Chicago and initiated the contact. [redacted]

[redacted]

b1

A copy of this LHM is being furnished to the Chicago Office for its information. [U]

2-Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (M. L. KING)
2-Atlanta (100-57187)
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING)
1-Chicago (100-) (INFO)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (M. L. KING)
1-New York (41)

Classified by 1080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification indefinite
DECL 1980

JFO'C:tms
(11)

REC 18 100-438794-1510

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670

AGENCY: ~~Acct. Off. (Legal Attache)~~
DEPT. ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 7/15/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

JUL 15 1966

EX-104

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND LEGAL ATTACHES ADVISED BY LHM
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 7/15/66

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

E.C. Mack

F-175

Approved: 27 JUL 1966

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL
Secret

SECRET

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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100-438794-1510 page 2, encl. page 3

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

...ew York, New York
July 14, 1966

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED ... REASON ... FCIM, II, ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION ... 2-19-84

Bufile 100-438794

SECRET

AND ADVISE SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/2/70 RP

Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

54684
73518
80514

On July 12, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that on that date, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Stanley Levison discussed the Freedom Movement rally held in Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois on July 10, 1966. King stated that the rally was attended by 60,000 people although the police estimate was 30,000. Both King and Levison felt the rally went well. [redacted]

King said that he wanted to discuss with Levison the starting of the "Action Program", noting that, as usual, they are confronted by financial problems. He added that he is convinced that there is money to be obtained in Chicago, that it is just a matter of organizing. He felt that most of the churches there would support them as well as social clubs. He said that they firmly believe there is $50,000 to be obtained in Chicago if they organize to get it. King remarked that there is a lot of money in the white community which they have not "tapped" and that these people would give if you could get to them. [redacted]

King told Levison that he was thinking about getting Bill Stein (an SCLC fund-raiser in New York) to spend a month to six weeks in Chicago organizing a fund-drive (among the churches). He said that if situations arose where Stein needed a front-man they could provide a Negro for it. Levison inquired if King could get a Negro preacher [redacted]

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100-438794-1510

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Classified by LOBD
Exempt from GDS, Category ...
Date of declassification Indefinite

SECRET
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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1986 OCT 16 1970

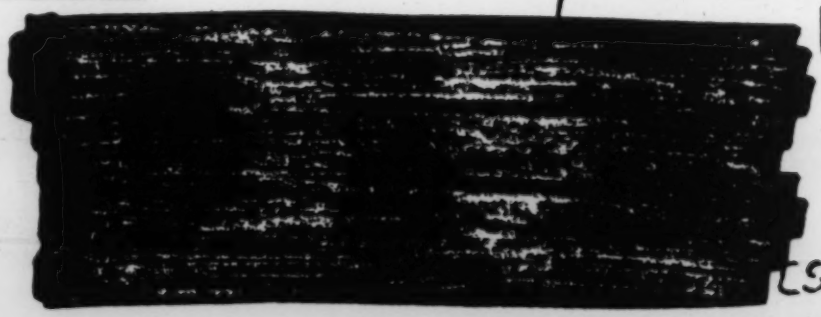
ENCLOSURE

to work with Stein adding that Stein could do the job and would, he believes, be happy to go to Chicago for this purpose. [redacted]

Levison commented that it is necessary to raise the money in Chicago because they (the SCLC) cannot make an appeal somewhere else for Chicago. He said the attitude would be that they (the SCLC) could raise it in Chicago, that there are churches there. Levison continued that he would discuss it with Stein, that he does not see why it cannot be done. Levison noted, however, that it meant rearranging the plans he had. He said he wanted Stein to work on a dialogue for foundations (Levison's hope is to raise funds from foundations) and that they already had drawn up a prospectus. He added that he would have to take this over himself and handle the foundations. [redacted]

King inquired if Levison could work on this and get it to Chicago by Monday (July 18, 1966). Levison said it could not be done that way because, in dealing with foundations, it is necessary to make appointments with the directors at their convenience. He said he had wanted Stein to meet with them. Levison stated that he believes that foundations are now the places to go and that he cannot think of any other source today that should be more interested in the balanced approach King has. He said he is anxious to make as many of these approaches as possible. [redacted]

Stanley Levison



N.I. 61

[S]

FD-36 (Rev. 1-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/15/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD (Priority)

Date Forw. JUL 19 1966

How Forw. 78-5

By _____

1 RACIAL UNIT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Re Chicago teletypes dated 7/14, and 15, 1966, captioned as above and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum and two copies for Atlanta, concerning the above.

Chicago is following and will advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.

The caption is being carried as above due to the general intermixing of various Civil Rights Groups involved in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leadership of the SCLC.

13 ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)

100-438794-1

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 25 1966

JUL 21 1966

MPC:mk
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 ADD/cab
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-15-86

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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100-438794-NR dated 7/15/66 page 2.

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-1261 Chicago, Illinois
July 15, 1966

DEMONSTRATION BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum of July 14, 1966, captioned as above.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on July 14, 1966, that between the hours of 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on this date about 100 persons, both Negro and White, held a meeting at the New Friendship Baptist Church located at 844 West 71st Street in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was led by Reverend James Bevel and Jesse Jackson who are associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC). This meeting consisted of a discussion on ways and means of integrating the general area of Gage Park, in Chicago, Illinois.

This source further advised that at 5 p.m. on this date the group departed the New Friendship Baptist Church and proceeded to the Mark Realty Company located at 3018 West 63rd Street, in Chicago, Illinois. While at this realty company the group registered a complaint by this realty company's past refusal to serve Negroes, and thereafter left peacefully and proceeded to Marquette Park located at 67th Street and South Kedzie Avenue. While in Marquette Park the group proceeded to play ball, the purpose of which was to protest integration conditions in this area.

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100-438194

1 ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-20-99
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RRD/ca
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2,4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-86

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

This source advised the group then proceeded to the Soltes Realty Company, located at 3534 South Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois, which office closed. Leaders of this group then announced that a meeting would be held this evening at the New Friendship Baptist Church to discuss further plans concerning the integration of the Gage Park area and further activities of this group.

b7D

On July 14, 1966, [redacted] advised the Chicago Division of the FBI that the above demonstration at all locations was peaceful and that there were no incidents or arrests.

b1

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that this group held a meeting as planned in the New Friendship Baptist Church at approximately 7:30 p.m. of this date. This meeting was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, of the SCLC. King talked in general on the integration problems in Chicago, Illinois, and stated at this meeting that Chicago must be an open city to Negroes and that this open city must be obtained through non-violence. Approximately 1000 persons were present at this meeting at which meeting it was announced that this group would shop in the general Gage Park neighborhood on July 16, 1966, and would hold a picnic on July 16, 1966, in the general location of the Gage Park neighborhood. It was also announced at this meeting that on July 17, 1966, representatives of the Chicago Freedom Movement would visit churches in the Gage Park neighborhood and would thereafter hold a prayer vigil in Gage Park.

b7D

On July 15, 1966, [redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the above mentioned meeting was peaceful and that there were no incidents or arrests.

The following individuals were subsequently advised of the above:

b7C

[redacted] Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois; [redacted] United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

A copy of this memorandum is being provided to the Office of the United States Attorney.

cc X

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 7-12

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Southern Christian Leadership Conf.

Re Chicago teletypes, 7/6-11/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies, for Atlanta 3 copies, of a LHM concerning KING and the 7/10/66 rally and march in Chicago held at KING's direction.

Pertinent information concerning the 7/10/66 rally, as set forth in this LHM, was provided to military authorities, Secret Service and the Office of the USA as it developed.

[redacted]

61

6 - Bureau (Encs. 13)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL)
(1 - 157-PLANNED CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH FROM SOLDIER'S FIELD TO CITY HALL, CHICAGO, TO BE LEAD BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. 6/26/66)
3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encs. 3)
(1 - 100-8710) (COMINFIL, SCLC)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 157-1153)

100-438794
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 19 1966

JCS:bab
(13)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 GRD/kab
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-12-86

CARBON COPY

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ENCLOSURE

1 160

57 JUL 22 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

100-106670-2633

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-31984

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

b7C

The SA monitoring the July 9, 1966 "At Random" program was [redacted]

A copy of this LHM is being provided the 113th Intel Group, Evanston, Ill., per their request.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

100-35356

Chicago, Illinois
July 12, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

An article in the July 3, 1966 edition of the "Chicago American", a daily Chicago newspaper, reflected that Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. was to be in Chicago throughout the coming week and during this time would hold daily meetings to "drum up" support for the July 10, 1966 mass rally and march, the rally to be at Soldier's Field, Chicago, on that date, with a subsequent march from Soldier's Field to Chicago's City Hall. At the conclusion of this march, at City Hall, King was stated that he will present to the City, by posting on the door of City Hall, 14 demands for upgrading Negro life in Chicago.

In this connection King held a press conference at Chicago on the afternoon of July 6, 1966, at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel and appeared at a luncheon on that date with 50 local labor officials, the luncheon sponsored by the local United Automobile Workers Union. Both the press conference and the luncheon were directed primarily to publicizing the July 10, 1966 rally and march.

b1

[redacted] that during the previous evening King had been present at a meeting at the Offices of the Chicago Urban League where together with local civil rights leaders the so-called demands of the Chicago Freedom Movement were further refined and clarified, these demands identical with those to be posted on the door of Chicago's City Hall at the conclusion of the

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-12-86

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ENCLOSURE 100-438794-

CONFIDENTIAL

July 10, 1966, march. The source advised that these demands were not yet in final form, but are reported to be under 11 headings totaling some 32 in all.

The confidential source referred to above, continued that he had learned that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), co-sponsor of the July 10, 1966, rally, along with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) has chartered approximately 300 buses to transport persons from various areas of the city to Soldier's Field on July 10, 1966, with another 200 bus loads of persons expected to arrive, representing various church groups throughout the city. It was the understanding of the source that upon the conclusion of the march to City Hall, King and a selected few individuals would review the marchers passing City Hall, but had no speeches scheduled at this point to avoid crowd congestion. Busses will be available in the vicinity of City Hall to facilitate the dispersal of the crowd promptly at the conclusion of the march. This source advised that it was his understanding the SCLC has cooperated with the Chicago Police Department in agreeing to obey all regulations connected with this march from Soldier's Field, further that the Police Department anticipates the most serious problem in connection with this entire affair, if any, to arise in connection with the dispersal of the anticipated large numbers of individuals from City Hall at the conclusion of the march.

[redacted] b1

C [redacted] who has been contacted an b1
insufficient number of times to determine his reliability, but who has been involved with the planning of the July 10, 1966, rally and march, advised on July 8, 1966, that every effort is being made by the sponsoring organizations to preclude any disturbances during the affair, further that no question of civil disobedience is involved in the July 10, 1966, rally or has ever been under discussion. The

SCLC and all those involved have worked very closely with the Chicago Police Department to observe all appropriate local ordinances and problems of crowd control in connection with this entire matter.

C [redacted] b1

[redacted] that rumors are circulating on Chicago's West Side to the effect that members of Act there may try to harrass or try to disrupt the departure from various West Side locations of buses to the Soldier's Field rally and, additionally, have discussed breaking out windows in business establishments in the Loop along the line of the march from Soldier's Field to City Hall. No further information concerning this matter was available to the source at this time.

On July 8, 1966, an article appeared in the "Chicago Daily News," a daily Chicago newspaper, reflecting that during the course of the afternoon Doctor King had held a press conference in Chicago, during which he had announced that on Monday, July 11, 1966, he would have a meeting with Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, and with other local religious and civil rights leaders, to discuss the demands made by the Chicago Freedom Movement to be posted on the door of Chicago's City Hall on July 10, 1966. According to the article the meeting was to be held at the request of Doctor King.

A monitoring of the television conversation program "At Random," Channel 7, Chicago, during the early morning hours of July 9, 1966, reflected that King appeared on this program from approximately 12:25 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. Additional guests were Al Raby, Convenor, CCCO; Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, President, National Baptist Convention and Pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Chicago; and Dr. Deton Brooks, Executive Director, Committee on Urban Opportunity.

During the course of King's appearance, in response to an assertion by Brooks that Chicago has reached a point of dialogue between members of the community, including minority groups, King replied that Negroes must march in civil disobedience demonstrations to dramatize their plight. Such direct action as this supplements dialogue and the evolution in such a tactic is from marching to a constructive program.

Dr. Jackson commented that apparently Raby and other influential Negroes in Chicago feel the local Negro does not have leadership of sufficient quality to solve

his own problems, consequently resorted to requesting King, an outsider, to come here to solve these problems.

King stated this was a distortion of the situation, that he was invited here by Raby and others because "injustice is in Chicago." He declared he was not here to take over the civil rights movement but to act in a supportive role. He felt that the Negro being confined to the ghetto leads to a powerless feeling, but the Negro needs the sense of belonging, dignity and power that only direct action will give. He denied that the concept of Black Power grew out of direct action methods, feeling that the latter were absolutely necessary because the majority of citizens in this country do not understand the living conditions of the Negro and this is the only method of effectively arousing the public conscience.

King continued that he was certain that discussion and dialogue alone would not solve Negro problems. This is particularly true in the North where the power structure listens to the complaints made by the Negro but only grants token assistance and direction to solving these problems.

Dr. Jackson then stated that he believed that the present system of government in this country was lawful and not designed to destroy Negroes. He agreed that there may be delay in presenting cases in court but there are means to overcome this problem and direct action is not the proper method to use in reaching a solution here.

King replied that the present court system in the United States delays Negro justice and he believed that only direct action could correct such injustices. He reiterated that most people are unaware of the living conditions of the Negro here, that they are frustrated, discouraged and in despair. Only direct action groups can cause power structures to act on behalf of the Negro and the present laws governing United States society must be changed to force behavior change on those parts of society which are not sympathetic to the conditions of the Negro.

An article in the July 9, 1966, edition of the "Chicago American" contained the caption "King Threatens Rights Sit-In on Dan Ryan." This article reflected that King had stated on this date, July 9, 1966, that he was considering the widespread use

of civil disobedience tactics here to offset cries for "black power" by more militant civil rights leaders. King had stated that his frustration in trying to win concessions from city officials had led him to consider the possibility of blocking expressway traffic and staging sit-ins at Chicago's City Hall.

The article continued by quoting King to the effect that the civil rights movement was "very, very close" to a permanent split over the issue of black power, and that "something that avoids violence, but becomes militant and extreme enough to disrupt the flow of a city" is needed as an alternative.

King had stated "I know it will be rough on them (city officials) when they have to get 200 people off the Dan Ryan (expressway) but the only thing I can tell them is: Which do you prefer, this or a riot?" Another possibility suggested by the article was that unemployed Negroes might be sent to Chicago's City Hall to sit-in until they get jobs, adding that such tactics could spread to other large cities.

King complained, in this article, that city officials had made no concessions to his demands, stating "Mayor Daley's response was to play tricks with us - to say he's going to end slums, but not doing concrete things." King charged that Daley does not understand that if concessions are refused, militant groups will gain power, and conservative leaders "will be driven to more irresponsible words and deeds."

He concluded that a summit conference, including all factions in the civil rights movement may be the only way to avoid a permanent split within the movement.

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The July 11, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" contained a lead story concerning the July 10, 1966, civil rights rally and march held the previous day at Chicago, stating that during his remarks at the Soldier's Field rally King had declared political and economic war on the forces of racial inequity here. The article noted that tens of thousands of persons had been present in Soldier's Field on the hottest day of the year as King had proclaimed, "this day we must decide that our votes will decide who will be the Mayor of Chicago. We will purge Chicago of every politician, whether he be Negro or white, who feels that he owns the Negro vote rather than earns it. We must commit ourselves to make any sacrifice necessary to change Chicago. We are tired of being lynched physically in Mississippi and we are tired of being lynched spiritually and economically in the North."

The article continued that in an indication of what may come this summer King had stated, "we must decide to fill up the jails of Chicago, if necessary, in order to end slums." At the same time King stressed the importance of his nonviolent approach condemning the principles of black supremacy and violence stating, "Our power does not reside in Molotov cocktails, rifles, knives, and bricks."

According to this article a forerunner to King's remarks came in the reading of a message from the Most Reverend John P. Cody, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, which statement pledged complete support for a full-scale civil rights program. This message, considered the strongest statement to date by Archbishop Cody, was read in Cody's absence by an auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese. Another speaker was Floyd B. Mc Kissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who has recently stressed the importance of "black power." Mc Kissick contended that the concept of black power had been misinterpreted and said it meant only that Negroes "have a right to determine their own futures." Mc Kissick emphasized the importance of political and economic power, and improved self-image for Negroes and suggested the possibility of a "united black consumer block that would be able to strike at any concern." Mc Kissick ended his speech with a pledge that "regardless of our ideological differences" he would come to Doctor King if he calls "because he is my brother."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Albert Raby, Convener of the CCCO, assailed the city administration in Chicago "as socially and morally bankrupt", and urged the election by Negroes of representative aldermen in the next municipal election.

One of Doctor King's top aides, the Reverend James Bevel, spoke during the rally also, appealed for unity of all groups in the civil rights movement. He called for "all persons, not just the young or the old, but also the violent and the nonviolent to join in the movement.

The article continued that another speaker was James H. Meredith, recently wounded in a march to Jackson, Mississippi. Meredith confined himself to very brief remarks. He was critical of disunity within the civil rights movement and urged all forces to unite to fight the "system of white supremacy."

According to the article, early during the course of the rally, before the arrival of the speakers, approximately 50 members of a teen-age gang, identified as the Blackstone Rangers rushed onto the field of the stadium. These youths milled around on the grass shouting "Black Power" and waving signs that stated "Black Lackeys must go". Some of the signs waved by this group bore the names or symbols of some militant civil rights organization, ACT, the Deacons For Defense and Justice and the Black Panther Party. A speaker from the platform introduced the rangers to the crowd and stated that there was enough room for everyone within the movement, at which a good portion of the crowd broke into applause.

Subsequent to the remarks of King and the other speakers many of those present followed King, marching with his wife and Floyd Mc Kissick, through Chicago's loop to Chicago's City Hall. At City Hall Doctor King and Al Raby approached the door, whereupon they taped thereon a scroll bearing the demands of the Chicago Freedom Movement directed toward Chicago City government and other segments of society. Police escorts led King through the crowd gathered there, he entereded an automobile and departed from the area of City Hall.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNX-IN

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

b7D

[redacted] advised the Chicago FBI Office on the evening of July 10, 1966 that it was estimated that approximately 37,000 persons were present at the rally at Chicago's Soldier's Field on this date, with approximately eight to ten thousand persons participating in the subsequent march through Chicago's Loop to City Hall. He stated that members of the Blackstone Rangers, the Negro youth gang who had created a slight disturbance during the rally at Soldier's Field left the area of Soldier's Field subsequent to the rally without creating any further incidents. He advised also that representatives of Act had been observed to participate in the march to Chicago's City Hall, but had caused no disturbances or incidents along the route.

The marchers began dispersing from the area of Chicago's City Hall at approximately 7:20 p.m. and by 8:00 p.m. the Loop area was entirely clear, with normal traffic and the area quiet. He advised that there had been no arrests by the Chicago Police Department incidental to the rally or march on this date.

Set forth below is a verbatim copy of the complete text of the demands posted by Doctor King and Albert Raby on the door of Chicago's City Hall at the conclusion of the July 10, 1966 march. This statement was contained in the July 11, 1966 edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" and is as follows:

"DEMANDS FOR
OPEN HOUSING

From the real estate boards and brokers:

1. All listings immediately available on a nondiscriminatory basis. This means that no realtor or real estate broker will handle a property that is not available to anyone, without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2. Endorsement of, and support for, open occupancy.

From the banks and savings institutions:

1. Public statements of a nondiscriminatory mortgage policy so that loans will be available to any qualified borrower without regard to the racial composition of the area, or the age of the area, a policy that takes into account years of discrimination against Negro borrowers.

2. Creation of special loan funds for the conversion of contract housing purchases to standard mortgages.

From the Chicago Housing Authority:

1. Program to rehabilitate present public housing, including such items as locked lobbies, restrooms in recreation areas, increased police protection and child care centers on every third floor.

2. No more public housing construction in the ghetto until a substantial number of units are started outside the ghetto.

From the Chicago Housing Authority and the Chicago Dwellings Assn.

A program to increase vastly the supply of low-cost housing on a scattered basis. The program should provide for both low and middle income families.

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

From the governor of Illinois:
Enforcement of his Fair Practices Code, especially by revoking the licenses of real estate brokers who discriminate.

From the Illinois Public Aid Department and the Cook County Department of Public Aid:
Direct the housing placement of welfare recipients so as to use the entire housing market.

From the federal government:
1. An executive order for federal supervision of the nondiscriminatory granting of loans by banks and saving institutions that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. or by the Federal Savings and Loan Assn.
2. Passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Act with a provision to make it illegal to discriminate in the sale or renting of property on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin.

From the mayor and City Council:
1. Ordinance giving ready access to the names of owners and investors for all slum properties.
2. A saturation program of increased garbage collection, street cleaning and building inspection services in the slum areas.

CONFIDENTIAL

From advertising media:
No advertising media will list either housing or jobs not available for every man.

DEMANDS FOR OPEN EMPLOYMENT

From the mayor and City Council:
1. Publication of head counts of whites, Negroes and Latin Americans for all city departments and for all firms from which city purchases are made.
2. A compliance program that checks on all contractors on a routine basis.
3. Revocation of contracts with firms that do not have a full-scale fair employment practice.

From business:
1. Racial head counts, including white, Negro and Latin American, by job classification and income level, made public.
2. Radical steps to upgrade and to integrate all departments, at all levels of employment.

From unions:
1. Head counts in unions for apprentices, journeymen and union staff and officials by job classification.

2. A crash program to remedy any inequities discovered by the head count.
3. Support for the organization of the unorganized minority workers since Negro and other minority workers are concentrated in the low paying, unorganized industries.
4. Indenture of at least 400 Negro and Latin American apprentices in the craft unions.

From the governor of Illinois:

1. Prepare legislative proposals for a $2 state minimum-wage law and for credit reform, including the abolition of garnishment and wage assignment.
2. Publication of head counts of whites, Negroes and Latin Americans for all state departments and for all firms from which state purchases are made.

WELFARE DEMANDS

From the Illinois Public Aid Department and the Cook County Department of Public Aid:

1. Recognition of welfare unions and community organizations as bargaining agents for welfare recipients.
2. Regular meetings between representatives of the recipients and top department administrators.
3. Institution of a declaration-of-income system to replace the degrading investigation and means test for welfare eligibility.

4. Change in the rules and procedures to speed up the issuance of emergency checks and to eliminate withholding of checks pending investigation.

EDUCATION DEMANDS

From the Chicago Board of Education:

1. Announce plan for desegregation of teachers in Chicago schools during 1966-67 school year.

2. Immediate publication of the achievement scores of all schools by grades.

From the federal government:

Executive enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding the complaint against the Chicago Board of Education.

OTHER DEMANDS

From the mayor and City Council:

Creation of a citizens review board for grievances against police brutality and false arrests or stops and seizure.

From the political parties:

The replacement of absentee precinct captains, with the requirement that precinct captains be residents of their precincts.

From the federal government:
Direct funding of Chicago community organizations by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

DEMANDS OF OURSELVES

From the people:
1. Financial support of the Freedom Movement.
2. Selective buying from firms that do not practice racial discrimination in hiring and upgrading of employes.
3. Deposit money in banks and savings institutions with clean records on hiring and lending policies.
4. Selective buying campaigns against businesses that boycott the products of Negro-owned companies.
5. Participation in the Freedom Movement target campaigns for this summer, including volunteer services and membership in one of the Freedom Movement organizations."

The July 11, 1966, edition of the "Chicago American" contained an article also concerning the July 10, 1966 rally and march led by Doctor King. The article also referred to the July 11, 1966 meeting between King and Daley, indicating that King would be accompanied to Chicago's City Hall for these talks by some ten other local civil rights leaders. The article noted that a series of "action demonstrations" are now in the planning stage by the Chicago Freedom Movement, among the first of which would be a march into a Southwest side segregated community which

the confrontation with the City has to be. It depends on the response of the economic and political power structure. If we meet a recalcitrant city administration King had stated, it would be necessary to escalate the confrontation.

The article continued that in summation, King had repeated, at the meeting with the Mayor, his faith in non-violent approaches to civil rights problems but added that many Negroes have lost faith in the democratic process and non-violence. He had rejected the "black power" doctrine, at the same time stressing the need for non-violent victories. King had stated "I have not been able to take them enough victories. I need to take something back. We must show we're moving ahead."

The article had also quoted an aide to the Mayor as having described the meeting as a pretense on the part of the civil rights forces, with King and his local followers having decided on a direct action program before the meeting but desiring to give the impression of having been forced to follow this approach. A civil rights leader, unnamed, conceded that future plans had been "firmed up" but denied that the meeting was a pretense, according to this article.

Among those that accompanied King to this meeting with Chicago's Mayor Daley were Al Raby, Edward Berry, Chicago Urban League, and Andrew Young, Executive Director, SCLC.

In connection with the above, another article in the July 12, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" reflected that on Monday evening, June 11, 1966, the SCLC had announced a system of "platoons" which had been organized to challenge racial barriers in Chicago and its suburbs. By July 12, 1966, these "platoons" or groups would be actively seeking out unfair practices by real estate agencies and merchants in this area.

Among target areas listed was the Gage Park area of Chicago, bounded on the north and south respectively, by 47th and 55th Streets, and on the east and west respectively, by Western Avenue (2400 West) and Pulaski Avenue (4000 West). Similar campaigns were to take place in Cicero, Illinois, in the Bridgeport area on the near southwest side, where Chicago's Mayor Daley resides, and in some ten other Chicago neighborhood and suburban areas.

CONFIDENTIAL

civil rights leaders called "hostile" to Negroes. It is also planned that picket lines or "camp-ins" at real estate offices in white neighborhoods will be forthcoming, with meetings scheduled for the next few evenings regularly on the part of the SCLC and the CCCO to work out details of this forthcoming "action phase" of the movement.

The "Chicago Sun-Times," edition of July 12, 1966, contained a bannered headline as follows, "Mayor, King Fail to Agree." This article referred to the meeting the previous day between Chicago's Mayor Daley and Dr. King, stating that King had emerged from this meeting on Monday afternoon indicating he was not satisfied with the Mayor's response to demands of civil rights organizations in Chicago and vowing that consequently he would now have to start "our action program to dramatize them." King stated that no specific committments were made by the Mayor in connection with demands posted July 10, 1966, on the door of Chicago's City Hall, however, the Mayor had made a general statement in general support of these demands. "We were not satisfied," stated King.

In comments to the press subsequent to this meeting, King had stated that the initial target for the action program would be housing, stating that demonstrations in this and other areas lie ahead. He repeated an earlier pledge to "fill the jails if necessary" to call attention to these demands.

Asked about this particular portion of King's statements, the reference to filling the jails, at a later press conference, Chicago's Mayor Daley had stated "We asked 'Why do you have to do these things?' and there wasn't any answer." Daley had stated additionally "When you take the law in your own hand, we lose orderly government...and this will not be tolerated as long as I am Mayor of Chicago."

The article reflected that King and Mayor Daley were in agreement on the general goals of the civil rights demands with Daley having repeated the many programs set in motion by the city to answer earlier civil rights type complaints. King's reply had been, "It is our contention that things are being done, but these are merely surface changes." The movement demands "structural changes. We want bold programs. We can no longer live with token changes." King had advised the press, in response to specific questioning along this line, that he did not know as yet how extensive

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

In seeking out unfair racial practices, whites would be sent to inquire regarding housing at various real estate offices, these inquiries followed closely by Negroes, to determine if there were conflicts. Groups would also visit retail stores where Negroes had been unwelcome in the past and at predominantly white churches. Pressures, not further described, would then be applied where results would indicate the Negro was not welcome or was treated unfairly.

Agency: G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUL 19 1966

How Forw. T-5

By

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7-14-66

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT : DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS RM

Re Chicago teletype dated 7/13/66, captioned as above and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum and 2 copies for Atlanta, concerning the above.

Chicago is following this situation closely and will continue to advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.

100-438794

NOT RECORDED
183 JUL 21 1966

5 - Bureau (Enc. 13) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)
(1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)
JCS/drm
(11)

20 JUL 26 1966

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 8103 RRD/CM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-3 & 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-14-86

7 JUL 25 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 157-1261

The caption is being carried as above due to the general intermixing of various civil rights groups involved in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leadership of the SCLC.

b1

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-NR dated 7/14/66 encl. page 1.

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FOR THIS PAGE
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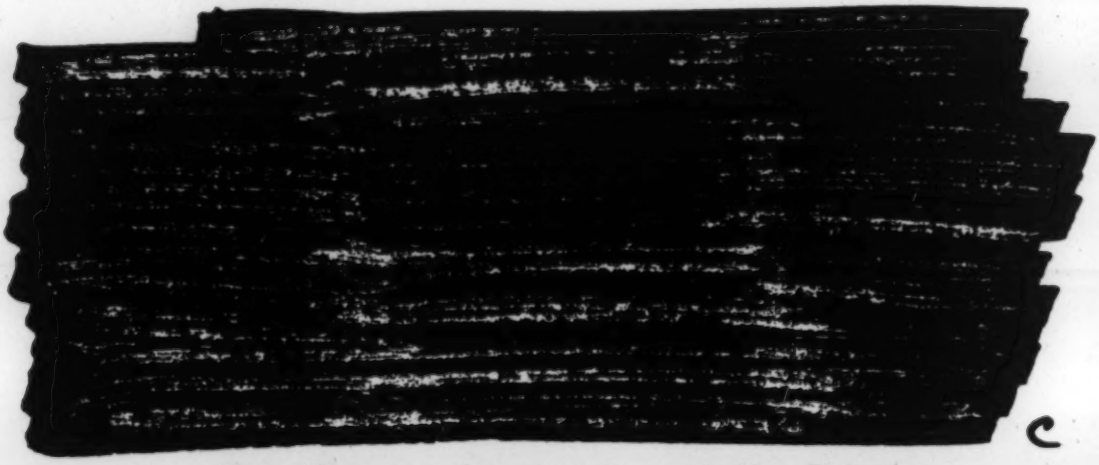
FBI/DOJ

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLS)
GAGE PARK AREA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Note that the Gage Park neighborhood is located on Chicago's southwest side, generally bordered on the north by 47th Street, on the south by 55th Street, on the east by Western Avenue (2400 West) and on the west by Pulaski Road (4000 West). According to the above source, this area has long had the reputation of being hostile to Negroes.



b1

The "Chicago American", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 13, 1966, contained an article reflecting that Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, was then in Chicago, but had planned to depart for Atlanta, Georgia, during the evening of July 13, 1966. The article continued, however, that King was expected to return to Chicago during the evening of July 14, 1966, to participate in a possible meeting being held here subsequent to the Gage Park demonstrations.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLS)
GAGE PARK AREA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

b7D

[redacted] had no knowledge of the Gage Park demonstrations, however, would be alert to the potential for disturbance here.

The following additional persons were subsequently advised of the above:

b7C

[redacted] Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

b7C

[redacted] United States Secret Service, Chicago.

A copy of this memorandum is being provided to the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/18/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Re Chicago teletypes dated 7/16, and 17, 1966, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies, for Atlanta two copies, of a self-explanatory Letterhead Memorandum concerning this matter.

Chicago is continuing to follow this situation and subsequent pertinent developments will be provided the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-15-80 BY SP4 JBM/LR 11-15-79

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 22 1966
How Forw. RS
By

(5) - Bureau (Encls. 5)
(1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-RACIAL UNIT
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2)
(1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)

157-6-1-
100-438794-4 JUL 20

JCS:pag
(11)

NOT RECORDED
174 JUL 25 1966

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTRO

61 AUG 1 1966

Sent _____ M _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F-250

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago 157-1261

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 15, 1966, under this caption.

[redacted] advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office during the evening of July 16, 1966, that on this date no representatives of the CFM - SCLC had appeared at Gage Park, Chicago. He stated, however, that a mixed group of approximately 150, both Negro and white, had appeared at Marquette Park, Chicago, during the hours of one to six p.m. Marquette Park is located Southwest of the Gage Park area, in the general vicinity of 67th Street and Kedzie Avenue (3200 West), Chicago. [redacted] advised that the Police Department on the scene had felt certain that this group was representative of the CFM - SCLC, although no prominent or well-known civil rights figures were observed to be present. This group utilized all park facilities, departed peacefully and there were no indidents or arrest during the afternoon. b7D

[redacted] advised that information available to the [redacted] reflected that this group plans to visit churches in the Gage Park area on Sunday, July 17, 1966, with a prayer vigil and possible march scheduled for that afternoon, the march understood to be led by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC.

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ENCLOSURE

b7D

[redacted] advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office on the evening of July 17, 1966, that a prayer vigil was held Sunday afternoon in the Gage Park area by approximately 150 representatives of the CFM - SCLC. He advised that no arrest had occurred in connection with this matter, that there had been no march in the area and that Dr. King had not been present in connection with the prayer vigil.

The pertinent portions of the above information were furnished on July 16, and 17, 1966, to representatives of Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois, and to Secret Service, Chicago. A copy of this memorandum is being provided to the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

In connection with the prayer vigil held July 17, 1966, in the Gage Park neighborhood on Chicago's South side, an article appeared in the July 18, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun Times," a daily Chicago newspaper. The article noted that some 200 white and Negro civil rights demonstrators were jeered and taunted Sunday by 50 white teenagers at a South side prayer vigil. The prayer vigil was held at 55th and Kedzie, Chicago, location of the St. Gall Roman Catholic Church. The demonstrators were described as part of the action program,developed by the Chicago Freedom Movement, following the July 10, 1966, Freedom Rally at Chicago's Soldier Field,with Chicago's Gage Park area having been chosen as aninitial target for testing of alleged racial barriers in Chicago.

The marchers sang and prayed while white youths greeted them with shouts of "go talk to the police captain who got shot in the back," and "why don't you go down to 12th Street where you can do some good," these remarks in reference to the rioting which took place on Chicago's West side during the past week.

After the prayer vigil at St. Gall, the group returned to the area of 55th and Rockwell Street (2600 West) where they dispersed without further incident. This vigil had been preceded, according to this article, by an action program on Saturday in Marquette Park, where approximately 120 persons, mostly Negro, picniced during the hours of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. At this park, used only by whites before that date, the article noted that some whites had joined the picnickers in sport's activities, this according to Reverend Jesse Jackson, associated here with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 7-19-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

Re Chicago tels, 7/12-16/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies, and for Atlanta three (3) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning KING and his activities in Chicago, Illinois, during the period 7/12-16/66.

Portions of the information set forth herein have been previously provided the Bureau and Atlanta in LHM form, under the captions of the disturbance on Chicago's west side or of SCLC activities in the Gage Park area of Chicago. For the purpose of placing a composite summary in one LHM, so far as KING is concerned, this LHM is being submitted.

1cc LHM 92 94D

1cc LHM 902 94D

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R.H.S
DATE FORW: 7/22/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: PTB/PV

100-438794-

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
3-Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
3-Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
JCS/smw
(10)

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 27 1966 15 JUL 21 1966

1cc FBI

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

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1 ENCLOSURE 21

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-1-3794-Sub A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
JULY 19, 1966

100-35356

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-15-80 BY SP4 JR Rolla

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was present in Chicago, Illinois, over the period July 12-16, 1966. An article in the "Chicago American," a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 13, 1966, relates to his presence here; this article entitled "Boost Patrols on West Side After Rampage."

The article reflected that reinforced police details were patroling a section of the west side of Chicago at daybreak, July 13, 1966, to ward off further disorders by teenage Negro youths who went on a rampage the previous evening. A minimum of 22 persons were arrested, with several injured, as crowds estimated at 200 to 300 broke windows, looted stores, and generally created havoc in a section of Chicago's near southwest side. A police official was quoted as having stated that the evening's disorders had been touched off by the determination of a group of teenage Negroes to turn on fire hydrants after police had turned them off. The police had radioed for assistance, and these youths had subsequently begun attacking police with homemade bombs, bottles, and bricks.

The article continued that as disturbances continued that evening, a number of civil rights leaders meeting in the Shiloah Baptist Church, 1531 South Hastings Street, left the church in an attempt to assist authorities in quelling these disturbances. This group was led by Dr. King, and they subsequently invited participants in the street fighting back to

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100-438794-

ENCLOSURE

this church to discuss their problems and the circumstances which had triggered this rioting. These individuals, including King, had circulated through the crowds gathered, attempting to disperse them and using what influence they possessed to calm the situation.

Dr. King had been among those civil rights leaders who had gone to the 12th Police District, in the center of the riot area, and conferred with police officials on the scene. They had succeeded in negotiating an agreement with police officials for the release of six youths arrested early in the disorders in the belief that the release of these youths would help quiet the disorder. These youths subsequently proceeded with King back to the Shiloah Baptist Church, where King lectured those present on the importance of non-violence. These youths and others present recited their grievances, including complaints of police brutality, the lack of swimming facilities, and other recreational facilities in the neighborhood.

The July 13, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Daily News," a daily Chicago newspaper, also contained an article relating to the activities of Dr. King in connection with the rioting which broke out on Chicago's west side during the early evening hours of July 12, 1966. The article reflected that upon the return of King to the Shiloah Baptist Church, subsequent to the release of some Negro youths arrested in the disturbances, a meeting was held which consisted primarily of a recitation by those present of their grievances against the city administration.

Prior to this, King had stated as follows:

"We are here at this hour because we are all concerned about conditions we face in the City of Chicago, and we are determined to do something about it.

"Some of our brothers in Chicago tonight faced serious police brutality. They were arrested unnecessarily and they were victims of the system that exists in this city." He continued, relating how he and his assistants had gone to the 12th District Police Station and "told the commander

that if the men (arrested) were not released, there would be serious trouble in this area and in Chicago."

Subsequent to King's remarks, another individual present, Chester Robinson, leader of the West Side Organization (WSO), attempted to organize a march on the 11th District Police Station after having heard that 40 additional individuals were in custody there. The march, however, did not materialize and King did not lend his influence in its organization.

The "Chicago Daily News," edition of July 15, 1966, contained additional information regarding King's activities, this during the evening hours of July 14, 1966, in Chicago. The rioting, which has been referred to above, was continuing during the course of this evening in the same area on Chicago's near southwest side, and the article noted that Dr. King and his assistants in the SCLC, along with local civil rights groups, had remained in the streets until approximately 4:00 AM, July 15, 1966, in an effort to assist in restoring order. King reportedly moved from one trouble spot to another, conferring with clergymen, teenage gang leaders, and more than 20 of his staff.

King was accompanied by Reverend Andrew Young, described as King's top aide, who described their activities as a matter of going where they heard the most noise and trying to assist authorities in restoring order in any manner they could. King had remained in his automobile most of the time because his presence tended to draw crowds, one thing which police authorities were attempting to discourage. Prior to the renewed outbreak of rioting on the evening of July 14, 1966, King had led a meeting at the Shiloah Baptist Church near the riot area on the west side, addressing more than 50 Negro and white ministers and a number of nuns. He had stated, "If the police will let the community and the church handle this situation, I think we can quiet everything down." He urged the clergymen and nuns to fan out throughout the west side to try to keep things peaceful, indicating that he would join them in the streets later.

King had then left the then quiet west side to address some 500 persons at a rally in the New Friendship Baptist Church, 848 West 71st Street, Chicago. He directed

many of his remarks here to the importance of non-violence, asserting that no victories in the civil rights movement will come through violence, pledging to remain non-violent himself even "if every Negro in the United States stands up for violence."

During the course of this south side rally, according to this article, King learned of the renewed disturbances on the west side and he and his staff members returned there to again attempt to be of assistance in restoring order.

The "Chicago American," edition of July 15, 1966, contained an article regarding the meeting led by Dr. King at the Shiloah Baptist Church the evening of July 14, 1966. King had stated, "I am trying to lead a non-violent movement all over the country and I believe non-violence is the way. I have seen it work and change conditions. I will not and cannot give up. But I need some help getting the message across because people have lost faith in the establishment. They have been the victims of so many broken promises. To restore faith, we must give them something back." King pledged to continue his civil rights campaign in Chicago despite the disturbances then in progress.

An additional article in the "Chicago American," edition of July 15, 1966, reflected that during his comments at the New Friendship Baptist Church the evening of July 14, 1966, King had praised the executive order of Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, in effect creating an open occupancy law in Illinois, calling it "a significant victory" for the civil rights movement. King stated, "We have won one victory and that victory was Wednesday, when Governor Kerner made history. It is a significant victory because it was one of our demands." He noted, however, that enforcement of this order, calling for revocation or suspension of the licenses of real estate brokers who list property, houses, or apartments which the owners do not want sold or rented to Negroes, must be insured.

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of July 15, 1966, contained an article concerning King's appearance at the New Friendship Baptist Church on the previous evening, noting that among his remarks during his

appearance there were comments critical of an editorial in the July 14, 1966, edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times." The editorial had stated, "Continued professions of violence or threats of violence, such as Dr. King made to the police Tuesday night, might engender further thoughts of violence. If violence is to be averted, Dr. King's followers cannot rationalize every outbreak of hoodlumism as a protest against 'police brutality.'"

King praised the "Sun-Times" as a good newspaper but noted that the editorial did not direct itself toward what were the basic causes of the disturbances. He alleged that these causes were the poor and segregated living conditions in the communities where violence had erupted, adding to these causes a long history of police brutality.

The July 16, 1966, edition of the "Sun-Times" contained an article which referred to a meeting on the afternoon of July 15, 1966, between Dr. King, a number of his assistants, and Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley, this meeting directed toward what action should be taken concerning the repeated disorders on Chicago's west side.

Prior to the meeting, Dr. King and Mayor Daley had disagreed over responsibility for the rioting. The Mayor had declared in an earlier press conference that the outbreak of rioting was "in large measure" due to previous activities and statements in Chicago of members of Dr. King's staff here. Dr. King had stated in answer to this charge that it was "absolutely untrue." An aide to the Mayor had later stated that this had been a reference in part to the activities in Chicago of the Reverend James Bevel, Director, Direct Action, SCLC, who had been involved with some of the Negro teenage gangs in Chicago, attempting to enlist their support in the Chicago civil rights movement and showing motion pictures of last year's Watts, California, riots.

In his rebuttal to this charge, Dr. King had stated that these films had been shown for just the opposite purpose, to show the negative results of rioting. King had stated his agreement with the decision to utilize the Illinois National Guard to quell the disturbances, but stated that it was unfortunate that the crises had reached the point where troops were needed.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

During the morning of July 15, 1966, King had met at the Palmer House in Chicago with civil rights leaders and a series of suggestions had been agreed upon, which it was felt would be of assistance in ending the continuing disorders on the west side. Among these demands that the civil rights leaders had agreed to were that sprinklers be installed on fire hydrants in slum areas; that Negro youths be insured access to all west side park areas, including three swimming pools in all-white neighborhoods; that a civilian review board be established to investigate charges of police brutality; and that a crash employment program be created for unemployed Negroes.

These demands were subsequently presented to Chicago's Mayor Daley in the late afternoon meeting with Dr. King, and the Mayor agreed to do the following:

1. Install some kind of spraying device to be attached to fire hydrants on the west side for youths to play in during hot weather;

2. Appointment of a citizens committee to report back to the Mayor on ways by which the Chicago Police Department can improve its community relations on the west side;

3. Insure that the Park District officials and the Chicago Police Department see that all public swimming pools throughout Chicago are available for use by Negroes.

The "Chicago American," edition of July 16, 1966, contained an article entitled, "Mayor Blames King, But King Blames Police," this article relating to the recent outburst of rioting on Chicago's near southwest side. The article noted that raging almost as violently as the west side riots was the dispute over who was to blame for them. Chicago's Mayor Daley has pointed a finger at aides of Dr. King, but King in turn has blamed police brutality. Reverend Andrew Young, in a public response to the statements of Mayor Daley, advised that King had taken three steps to arrest violence on the west side, naming them as follows:

1. He sent 100 ministers into the area on Thursday, July 14, 1966.

2. He restated his position of non-violence, saying that if every other person in the world turned to violence "he would be the lone voice to stand up and say this was the wrong way."

3. He cancelled a trip today to Geneva, Switzerland, where he was to have addressed a meeting of the World Council of Churches. In a telegram to the council, King said, "Riots now raging in Chicago demand that I remain on the scene."

Young continued that wherever King went if any time later there was a riot, it was blamed on King. He noted that he was blamed for disorders of the previous summer in Chicago and at that time there had been no decision even made by the SCLC to come to this area.

This article continued, quoting comments made by Chicago's Mayor Daley at a press conference July 15, 1966, when asked whether he thought King was in any way responsible for the current disorders. The Mayor had stated, "I think you can't charge it to Martin Luther King directly, but surely some of the people that came in here to Chicago have been talking for the last year of violence and showing pictures and instructing people in how to conduct violence.

"They're on his staff and they're responsible in a great measure for the instruction that has been given for training youngsters.:

Reverend Joseph H. Jackson, President of the five and one-half million member National Baptist Conference, the nation's largest Negro organization, had stated as follows concerning the rioting:

"The rioting came because these people had been told their cause is hopeless, but they are being used. They have been given false hopes.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

"Teenagers are being fed a doctrine of civil disobedience. They are being used by some adults, by some people who want to further their own causes.

"Dr. King is not guilty of preaching hate, but there is a danger in talking non-violence so that it creates violence."

The article also contained a statement attributed to Joseph Le Fevour, President of the Fraternal Order of Police, claiming 4,000 Chicago policemen as members. Le Fevour described King as "no more than a demagogue and a professional agitator. He instructs people to practice civil disobedience and violate the law to draw attention to their civil rights plight. Then he immediately puts up a smoke screen and the very people who violate the law, when they are arrested, scream 'police brutality.' He preaches non-violence, yet wherever he goes, violence erupts."

The article concluded at this point with a quote attributed to Dr. King at the civil rights rally held July 10, 1966, in Chicago, when he had stated, "This day we must fill up the jails of Chicago, if necessary, in order to end slums."

7/20/66 CONFIDENTIAL

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-524)

SUBJECT: SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE) PROGRAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS) Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Re AT airtel to Bureau 6/16/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM with three copies to Atlanta.

The indices of the Jackson Office were reviewed and no record could be located concerning BARBARA WILLIAMS or "BIG BARBARA" WILLIAMS.

No record could be located concerning BARBARA ROSE.

[redacted] b1

Any pertinent information obtained regarding volunteers of SCOPE in the State of Mississippi will be furnished Atlanta and Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-438794, SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
(2- 157-933, SCOPE)
(1- 100-3718, SCLC)
3 - Jackson
(2- 100-524)

Enclosure [redacted] b1

JOI/bdb
(10)

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND BUREAU OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN ADVISED

classified

157-2925-204

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JTM
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, H, 1, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 20-80

5466
7351
8514

100-438794

NOT RECORDED
140 JUL 27 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) 61 with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-NR dated 7/20/66 encl. page 1.

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

TELETYPE UNIT
JUL 25 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FILE NOTIFIED
ATTACHED IS ROUTINE
SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 6/5/77

FBI NEW YORK

S,

FBI NEW YORK

8:07 PM URGENT 7-25-66 NML

Classified by Woo
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TO DIRECTOR -3-, ATLANTA AND CHICAGO

ATLANTA AND CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

O SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C, OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA.

BUREAU FILE 100-438794, ATLANTA 100-5718 AND NEW YORK 100-149194. [U]

REFERENCE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTY SIX, CAPTIONED "RACIAL DISTURBANCES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RACIAL MATTERS AND COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C," CONCERNING AMONG OTHER THINGS, MARTIN LUTHER KING'S PLANS TO COME TO NEW YORK CITY ON SEVEN TWENTY FIVE SIXTY SIX AND A MEETING SCHEDULED IN CHICAGO FOR SEVEN TWENTY EIGHT TWENTY NINE SIXTY SIX. [X] (4)

REC-6 100-438794-1512

16 JUL 28 1966

ON NIGHT OF SEVEN TWENTY FOUR SIXTY SIX, [redacted] SOURCE CLOSE TO CLARENCE JONES, ADVISED JONES IN CONTACT WITH STANLEY LEVISON, DURING WHICH TIME LEVISON SAID MARTIN LUTHER KING HAS CANCELLED SCLC BOARD MEETING WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR NEW YORK CITY. [X] (11)

b2
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 3
ON 5/30/79 FK/Imb

END PAGE ONE

RELAYED TO AT + CG

64 AUG 1 1966

F-250

PAGE TWO

SEVEN TWENTY SIX SIXTY SIX. LEVISON SAID THAT THE MEETING ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO AMONG SCLC ADVISORS FOR SEVEN TWENTY EIGHT AND TWENTY NINE SIXTY SIX HAS BEEN RESCHEDULED FOR EIGHT ONE AND TWO SIXTY SIX AT O'HARE AIRPORT INN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [X] (U)

[L] SOURCE IS OF OPINION THAAT KING WILL NOT BE IN NEW YORK CITY ON NIGHT OF SEVEN TWENTY FIVE SIXTY SIX, THEREFORE MEETING SCHEDULED WITH VARIOUS FOUNDATIONS FOR SEVEN TWENTY SIX SIXTY ~~FOUR~~ SIX WILL NOT BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY. [X]

END

VA.....AEEEE AKEE

BK

BI WASH DC

FD-1 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7-26-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-15-97 BY SP4 [illegible] 805 54684, 73518, 80514

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT : DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/18/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum and two copies for Atlanta concerning the above.

Chicago is following and will advised the Bureau of pertinent developments.

100-438794

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 1 1966

5 - Bureau (Enc. 13)
(1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-103670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)
(1 - 100-5718 COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)
PRE/drm
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 29 1966
How Forw. B-S
By [illegible]
1 RACIAL UNIT

55 AUG 3 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 157-1261

The caption is being carried as above due to the general intermixing of several civil rights groups involved in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leadership of the SCLC.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 261

Chicago, Illinois
July 26, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM
MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

[redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 25, 1966, that his department had received word from the 8th District of the Chicago Police Department that on July 24, 1966, the South Side Action Committee held a motorcade to the vicinity of 55th and Rockwell Streets, Chicago, Illinois, then proceeded with a march to Saint Gall Church at 55th and Kedzie Streets, Chicago, Illinois, where they held a vigil at 3:00 p.m. this date to further integration efforts in this area. [redacted] advised that his information reflected that a group of approximately 100 persons, 85 percent Negro and 15 percent white, participated in this march and vigil. An outdoor prayer meeting was conducted in front of the church before they returned to where they had parked their automobiles at Rockwell Street. A police guard had been

b7D

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100-438794-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

placed at these parked vehicles to prevent vandalism in this all white neighborhood during the marchers absence. According to [redacted] there were no disturbances in connection with this vigil and no arrests reported. b7D

The following individuals were subsequently advised of the above information:

[redacted] United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; b7C

[redacted] Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) DATE: 7/26/66

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-14256) (C)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

IS - C

ReBuairtel, 5/25/66.

A march from Madison, Wisconsin, to the Badger Ordnance Works near Baraboo, Wisconsin, was held during the period June 15-18, 1966, by an ad hoc group identifying itself as Badger for Peace.

This demonstration was covered in the public press, observed by SAs and reported on by informants and no information was developed that the protest was sponsored by the SCLC.

A spokesman for the group stated that it was a "one shot" venture and that no single organization was running the march. Individuals participating in the march had affiliation with various other organizations, but did not act as spokesman for any particular group.

The Badger for Peace protest was held to protest the production of small arms ammunition for the war in Vietnam by the Badger Ordnance Works. There were no incidents of violence during the demonstration.

All logical informants in Milwaukee have been checked and none could furnish information re sponsorship of the march by the SCLC.

ICC 922 94D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (RM)
1 - Chicago (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (157-267)
(100-14256)

GPB/lj
(6)

REC 82

100-438794-1513

JUL 29 1966

51 AUG 4 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-80 BY SP-4 JCM/a

INV SEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MI 100-14256

Milwaukee has furnished the Bureau information on the 6/15-18/66 march under the caption "Possible Mass Demonstration at the U.S. Ordnance Plant, Baraboo, Wisconsin".

All logical investigation has been completed at Milwaukee and this case is being closed.

TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 26 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

BY-7

FBI, NEW YORK

5-17; PM URGENT 7-26-66 JVD

TO DIRECTOR ATLANTA AND CHICAGO

ATLANTA AND CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON ---ENCODED---

FROM NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, H, 1-24.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/5/77

OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA

COMINFIL SCLC, DECLASSIFIED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Southern Christian Leadership

RE NEW YORK AND ATLANTA TELETYPES, DATED SEVEN TWENTY FIVE AND SEVEN TWENTY SIX, CAPTIONED "COMINFIL SCLC AND CIRM [redacted]

BUFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR THREE EIGHT SEVEN NINE FOUR AND NYFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE FOUR NINE ONE NINE FOUR. [U] b2 b7D

[redacted] ON SEVEN TWENTY SIX, SIXTY-SIX, FURNISHED INFORMATION INDICATING CONTACT BETWEEN STANLEY LEVISON AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, SCLC PRESIDENT, ON THIS DATE. KING ADVISED HE WAS AT NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, NYC, HAVING ARRIVED ABOUT TWO A.M. THIS MORNING. KING SAID THE MEETING (BOARD MEETING OF THE SCLC AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR NON-VIOLENCE) WOULD BE HELD DURING THE DAY IN THE GIBSON SUITE AT THE NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL. KING REQUESTED LEVISON ATTEND AS CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL AND BAYARD RUSTIN WOULD BE IN ATTENDANCE. [S]

KING SAID HE HAD APPEARED ON THE "TONIGHT SHOW", WHICH WAS TAPED EARLIER IN THE MORNING AND WOULD APPEAR ON TELEVISION TONIGHT. NYO WILL COVER MEETING AND LHM WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU. [S]

END

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification indefinite

REC 52 100-438794-1514

WA PLS ACK FOR RELAY

WA...RAK

51 AUG 4 1966

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 SPM/L
ON 4-25

CC AT 24 1966

RELAYED TO

[redacted]

Date: 7/27/66

Transmit the following in [illegible] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC,
IS - C
(OO: AT)

ReNYairtel and LHM of 7/22/66, captioned "Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Ill., Racial Matters and COMINFIL SCLC"; and NYteletype of 7/25/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM, captioned and dated as above, enclosing information from [redacted] a source close to CLARENCE JONES. Two copies are forwarded to AT and one to CG for information.

b2
b7D

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (ENCL. 10) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (ENCL. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - Chicago (100-) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York

JMK:egb
(12)

AGENCY: [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7/29/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

CLASSIFIED BY SP4 [illegible] Rep
EXTENDED BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, S. 1.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-27-86

54 DEC 23 1966

61 AUG 8 1966

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

7-79)

XXXXXX
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-1515 page 2.

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DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 27, 1966

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassified DATE 12/2/77 BY SP3 6479

Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Internal Security -

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP3
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-27-86
5-30-79 TK/Dmb

On July 24, 1966, a confidential source (S) (U) has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date.

Levison apprised Jones of the cancellation of a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Board meeting which had been planned for July 26, 1966, in New York City. (U).

Furthermore, according to Levison, the meeting of Martin Luther King and his SCLC advisors, originally scheduled for July 28-29, 1966 has been rescheduled for August 1-2, 1966, at the O'Hare Airport Inn, Chicago, Illinois.

The source was of the opinion that since King Cancelled the Board meeting in New York City for July 26, 1966, that he would probably not come to New York to meet with two foundations about raising money for the Chicago project. (U)

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

7-16-80 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM 2 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-27-86 (U) 5486 7356 80 5-4

Classified by 6080 2
Exempt from
Date of Declassification 11-30-77

SECRET

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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286 OCT 16 1970

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ENCLOSURE 100-438794-1515

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

[redacted] b1

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [3]

Cir
Stanley Levison

[redacted] b1

U-1

[3]

TELETYPE UNIT
JUL 27 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

B

FBI NEW YORK

URGENT 7-27-66 JCH 1235 PM

TO DIRECTOR /2/ 100-438794 - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-149194/

COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C, OO.. ATLANTA

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE DATED JULY TWENTY SIX, SIXTY SIX, CONCERNING A MEETING OF THE SCLC AT THE HILTON HOTEL, JULY TWENTY SIX SIXTY SIX.

ON JULY TWENTY SIX, SIXTY SIX, SAS OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE OBSERVED THE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS AT THE NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL FOR THAT DATE, AND AMONG THOSE LISTED WAS A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR NON-VIOLENCE, FOR TWO THIRTY PM, IN THE GIBSON SUITE.

THE SAS OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AMONG OTHERS, ENTER THE GIBSON SUITE BETWEEN TWO TWENTY PM AND THREE TEN PM ON THAT DATE.. STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, BAYARD RUSTIN, MARTIN LUTHER KING, ANDREW YOUNG, JOHN LEWIS OF SNCC, ROY ABERNATHY AND GEORGE LAWRENCE.

REC-24 100-438794-151

LNM FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPIES TO ATLANTA AND CHICAGO.

END

NCS

FBI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-80 BY SP-4 JRmld/mlc
5468, 73516, 60514

2 AUG 2 1966

57 AUG 4 1966

[redacted]

July 27, 1966

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTURBANCES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM
(Bufile 157-[redacted])
(NYfile 157-1222)

COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO:AT)
(Bufile 100-438794)
(NYfile 100-149194)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 3/5/71 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FCH EXTENSION FCIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION... 2-22-86

b2
b7D

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM incorporating information from [redacted] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. The source was of the opinion that LEVISON was in NY and MARTIN LUTHER KING was in Atlanta. Four copies are furnished for the Atlant[redacted]

5-Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM) ENCLOSURE
1-Atlanta (157-)(Enc. 4)(RM)
(1-100-5718)(COMINFIL SCLC)
(1-100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-157-698)(RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
2-Chicago (157-)(Enc. 2)(RM) (INFO)
(1-100-)(COMINFIL SCLC)
7-New York
(1-100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
(1-100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)(42)
(1-100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(42)
(1-100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
(1-100-148289)(HENRY WACHTEL)(42)
(1-100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)(41)

Classified by [redacted]
GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-30-77

100-438794-✓
NOT RECORDED
78 AUG 1 1966

JMK:lmf
(19)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [redacted]
ECIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR [redacted] for DECLASSIFICATION

CARBON COPY
Approved: [redacted]
56 AUG 5 1966

[redacted]

MM 157-1222
[redacted] 100-14919

Office since it is originating [redacted] COUNCIL BOLO case, [redacted] case and the BLACKWELL/ Two copies are furnished Chicago for [redacted] assistance and knowledge [redacted]

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

-2- [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York SECRET
July 22, 1966

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

On July 21, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date. Their contact was in regard to fund raising for the SCLC and in particular as it concerns the SCLC's efforts in Chicago, Illinois. The two men discussed a letter which Levison has prepared for mailing to contributors, and the contents of which Levison plans to run in an advertisement in "The New York Times" on Tuesday or Wednesday, July 26-27, 1966.

[redacted]

SECRET
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY... SP-3
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-22-86
7-16-82 ADDITIONAL REQUEST 5-24-79 TK/L

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Secret

100-438794

ENCLOSURE

C D

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

Levison said the advertisement would be headlined "It is Not Enough to Condemn Black Power", and will read in part as follows: [redacted]

"There may be no means of obviating all riots everywhere this summer. SCLC has, however, offered a constructive lesson in its recent actions. We were daring enough to march through Mississippi to give disciplined expression to burning indignation. In the face of cries of black power the SCLC summoned 50,000 Negroes in the sweltering slums of Chicago to assemble non-violently for protest and they responded magnificently" [redacted]

Levison, in continuing said, he would further state in the article that the burden now shifts to the municipal, state and federal authorities and others in seats of power. If they continue to use the SCLC's non-violence as a cushion for complacency, the wrath of those suffering will arise, Levison remarked. He said the consequences could be an unmanageable social disorder and moral disaster [redacted]

At King's suggestion, according to the source, Levison said he would handle the Chicago riots in the advertisement by noting how ironic it was that four days of rioting occurred because of an attempt to shut off a water hydrant. After the riots the city quickly found $10,000 for portable swimming pools, but meanwhile, the state was spending $1,000,000 each day for the National Guard. Levison cautioned King not to go off too much on the Chicago riots in this letter, since the main purpose of the letter and advertisement will be the subject of black power versus non-violence [redacted]

In commenting on the SCLC's funds appeal, Levison said an appeal was sent to 80,000 at the end of June and that the result have been unexpectedly good. In fact, Levison said, one person who normally contributes only $50 gave $1,000. [redacted]

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SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

Levison then digressed to an article he read in Wednesday's (July 20, 1960) issue of "The New York Times", attributed to Alfred Friendly, Jr., captioned "Chicago Officials Voice Concern Over Apparent Gang Alliance With Rights Leaders". Levison complained that this story quoted Edward Marciniak of the Chicago Human Relations Commission as making some stuped observations concerning King's efforts to bring gang leaders into the movement. According to Levison, the story told how the gang members were won over to non-violence and what actually came out of the story was an extraordinary victory for King. The account attempted to tell the story from the viewpoint of Chicago City morals but wound up telling the story for King [redacted]

In fact, according to Levison, the account was so favorable to King, that a public relations man in New York who represents the Field Foundation and the Taconic Foundation, contacted Clarence Jones on Wednesday, July 20, 1966, and said the SCLC should seek one million dollars in foundation money. However, prior to reading the article in the paper, the man had been very reluctant to commit himself as favoring help from the foundation [redacted]

Levison expressed doubt that either the Field Foundation or the Taconic Foundation would be the right one to approach for money for the Chicago Project because the Field Foundation is Chicago based, and King's relations with the Taconic Foundation were not very clear. Levison said that he and Jones were trying to determine what foundation would be the most suitable one [redacted]

King revealed that he would leave Atlanta on July 21, 1966 for Chicago, but would probably be in New York City on Monday night, July 25, 1966, to fill an appointment with some foundation representatives on Tuesday, July 26, 1966. Levison said the Field Foundation was bringing in the Ford Foundation and wanted to involve the Stern Family Fund in the Tuesday meeting in New York City. However, according to Harry Wachtel, the Stern Family Fund should not be brought in. Levison said he agreed, adding that the Field and Ford Foundations could handle the Citizenship Training School since it would only be a drop in the bucket for Ford [redacted]

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Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

King said he wanted to fund the Citizenship Education Program over a five year period, therefore, felt that some other foundations should get involved. [redacted]

In commenting on strategy to be used during Tuesday's meeting with the foundations, Levison suggested that an effective approach to the foundations would be to show them that it took the Youth Board in New York City almost ten years and tens of millions of dollars to accomplish what King has done in Chicago in less than a year. Levison asserted that Chicago is the only major city in the country which still has fighting gangs but that King has been the only person able to move in and do something with them. Levison felt that in view of the danger of outbreaks and the positive constructive social work done it should be well worth the support of a foundation to allow King to continue and expand his work in Chicago. [redacted]

According to the source, a meeting is to be held in New York City on Tuesday, July 26, 1966, from 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. To the best of the source's deduction the meeting will be a Board meeting (probably the SCLC) [redacted]

Levison inquired if King had given any thought to a couple of days of deliberating(while King is in New York City). King said he had and in fact, had been contacted by Bayard Rustin, and who suggested a meeting to discuss where things stood and to determine their future direction in view of the internal conflicts which now exist in the civil rights movement. King said he was very much in favor of a meeting but would be unable to remain in New York City next week, since he had to be in Chicago on Wednesday, July 27, 1966. He then suggested the meeting for Thursday and Friday, July 28-29, 1966, in Chicago, Illinois [redacted]

Levison told King that he felt that an examination was due about where the civil rights movement stood in relations to the whole decade. He said this was due to a very fundamental change in the whole white power structure. He contended that the Negro ceased being an under dog after Selma and as a consequence, they were reaching those areas where it was not easy for the white power [redacted]

SECRET

structure to give cheap victories and concessions to the civil rights movement because, by doing so, it paid for them in either money, political influence or a substantial change in its social relationship. Levison pointed out that the mayors of the nation's three largest cities, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, had hardened and insisted that there was a reason why they were so firm in not making concessions at this time. Levison said "they" were coming to "hard rock" and it was important to realize it in order to understand what kind of conditions were possible. [redacted]

Levison said he had a difference of opinion with Bayard Rustin about "the way coalition is expressed" and insisted that coalition always means that "the self-interest of the other group is served by the coalition". Levison said if he could not see that the other group had a self interest, he did not expect them to stay as allies. [redacted]

In concluding their contact, Levison and King agreed that the following should attend the Chicago discussion on Thursday and Friday of next week: Levison, King, Rustin, Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel, Ralph Helstein, Bob Greene, Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC) and Randy, (Randolph Blackwell). [redacted]

Randolph Blackwell

[redacted] c

[redacted] b1

[redacted] c

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [U]

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

Stanley Levison

[redacted] b1

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York [illegible]

[redacted] b1

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [illegible]

Harry Wachtel

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York. [illegible]

SECRET

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

[redacted] b1

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto [redacted]

[redacted] b1

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the President, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. [redacted]

Bayard Rustin

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have [redacted]

SECRET

to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America(CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

[redacted] b1

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (S) (U)

C

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. [U]

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. [U]

Ralph Helstein

[redacted] [U]

b7D

SECRET

-9-

SECRET

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1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: [CU]

"National Lawyers Guild [CU]

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.) [CU]

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.) [CU]

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" [CU]

SECRET

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY SCLC
EXEMPTED FROM GDS, CATEGORY 3
REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
RECLASSIFICATION

Date: JUL 25 1966

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification DATE 6/1/79 BAJ RLS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTURBANCES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM
Bufile (157-)
NYfile (157-1222)

COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(CO:AT)
Bufile (100-438794)
NYfile (100-149194)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 26 1966
How Forw.
By
RACIAL UNIT

There are enclosed ten copies of a LHM incorporating information from [redacted] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, and [redacted] Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta office since it is origin in the COMINFIL SCLC and MARTIN LUTHER KING cases. Two copies are enclosed for the benefit of the Chicago Office [redacted]

6-Bureau (Enc. 10) ENCLOSURE
2-Atlanta (100-5718)(COMINFIL SCLC)(Enc. 2)(RM)
(1-100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Chicago (157-)(Enc. 2)(RM)
(1-100-)
7-New York
(1-100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)(42)
(1-100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(42)
(1-100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
(1-100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(42)
(1-100-49632)(VICTOR WEINGARTEN)
(1-100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)

100-438794-1517

JUL 22 1966

JMK:lmf
(17)

Classified by 4089
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of classification indefinite
NSA 11-30-77

SUBJ. CONTROL

6 AUG 5 1966

Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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100-438794-1517 page 2

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FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET Secret

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 21 1966

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on July 19, 1966, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were in contact on that date. Levison took the opportunity to tell Wachtel that Bill Stain (Chief Church Fund Raiser for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) was called to Chicago by Martin Luther King (President of the SCLC) to administer a fund raising program which the SCLC has started. [redacted]

Levison said he and Clarence Jones saw a man who is engaged in public relations work for an insurance company and two foundations, and that the man agreed to review the Chicago project with a view toward presenting it to some type foundation. Levison identified the man whom they contacted as Victor Weingarten (phonetic). [redacted]

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from G[illegible]
Date of Decla[illegible]
11-30-77

SECRET
~~Group 1,~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES WERE ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classifications DATE 6-1-79 6437CLS

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CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP3
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, M 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-21-86

Secret

ENCLOSURE

ADDITIONAL [illegible]

5-30-79

100-438794-1517

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

Later during the day of July 19, 1966, Stanley Levison, according to the same source, contacted an unidentified man with whom he discussed the Chicago riots. Levison said the riots were making "a kind of social history". He said that Martin Luther King's organizers were in Chicago for about a year before the riots, the theory being that they had to make contact with the very lowest group and not just the middle class. And, according to Levison, they made contact with the "gang kids". As a result of making contact, from the very first day of the riot, "they" were in contact with the rioters. Unlike the Watts riot where there was no leadership, and where it was just a wild upsurge, in Chicago there was no great deal of looting or burning. Levison said it was a well controlled riot because they had leaders, and "they" were in touch with the leaders. In fact, Levison said, the riot was something on the order of a demonstration with violence. King, according to Levison, finally got the gang kids to go along with a pledge of non-violence. Levison described King's accomplishment as really remarkable. He said if the gangs could be re-oriented it would be something remarkable. [redacted]

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 1, 1966, that Clarence Jones and Victor Weingarten were in contact on that date regarding the Intramerican Life Insurance Company, which Jones heads. (u)

Weingarten, according to Jones, is a public relations man and consultant with offices at 801 2nd Avenue, New York City. (u)

[redacted]

SECRET

Referred to Passport office.

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

Referred to Passport Office

[redacted] [U]

Stanley Levison

[redacted] [S]

b1

Harry Wachtel

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York. [U]

[redacted]

b1

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. [U]

[redacted]

b1

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

[redacted] b1

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. (U)

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. (U)

[redacted] b1

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

SECRET

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:[U]

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"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communst Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"[U]

Date: 7/22/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

SJ 684 2338 6 DSW

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-80 BY SP

SCLC OR SCLC

Jackson file 100-56
Bureau file 100-438794

SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE) PROGRAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)
Jackson file 157-524
Bureau file 157-2925

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM, and three for Atlanta, two for Butte, two for Indianapolis, two for Los Angeles, two for New Haven.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished to INTC, Jackson and USA, Oxford, and USA, Jackson.

4 Bureau (3-100-438794) (SCLC) (Encs. 9) (RM)
(1-157-2925) (SCOPE)
3-Atlanta (2-100-5718) (SCLC) (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-933) (SCOPE)
2-Butte (Encs. 2) (RM)
2-Indianapolis (Encs. 2) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (Encs. 2) (RM)
2-New Haven (Encs. 2) (RM)
4-Jackson (1-100-524) (SCOPE)
(1-100-56) (SCLC)
JOI/mlh (1-157-6384) (MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, GRENADA, MISS
(19) (1-100-57) (CIRM)

100-438794-1518

ST-102

11 JUL 26 1966

9 ENCLOSURES

AGENCY: SCLC, ONI, OSI, SEC. ARMY, 113TH CID, KAO
HOW RCVD:
DATE RCVD:
BY:

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JN 100-524

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In view of the fact the four individuals mentioned in the LHM were active in the "Meredith March" in Jackson, as well as being active in the marches and demonstrations in Grenada, it is requested the following offices expedite the investigation requested and furnish this information to Bureau, Jackson and Atlanta.

It is noted that the individuals were contacted in a Civil Rights investigation wherein they were allegedly to be victims of an unlawful arrest.

LEADS:

BUTTE

At Butte, Montana

Will review indices regarding who during interview stated as well as being He stated

The LHM contains background regarding

Upon review of indices and contact with established sources, please furnish any subversive information to Jackson and Atlanta.

b7c

INDIANAPOLIS

At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will review indices regarding Background information concerning is set forth in the LHM.

[redacted]

Will handle leads as set forth for Butte.

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

Will review indices regarding [redacted] background description is set forth in LHM regarding [redacted]

Will handle leads as set forth under Butte in an effort to obtain possible subversive activities of GORDON.

NEW HAVEN

bnc

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will review indices concerning [redacted]

Will handle lead as set forth under Butte in an effort to obtain any subversive background concerning [redacted]

JACKSON

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will contact informants and establish sources concerning individuals.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(3)(C) (b)(3)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-1518 encl pages 1,2,3,4,5

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

1

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the United efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE) PROGRAM INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

This document contained neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/29/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-42300)(P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
(OO:AT)

ReJNairtel and LHM, dated 7/8/66, captioned as above.

Above referenced airtel reflects lead for WFO to immediately advise JN and AT in the event that information is received that Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY will speak before the SCLC convention scheduled to be held in JN from 8/8/66 through 8/11/66.

[redacted] U.S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C., advised on 7/28/66 that the Vice President is tentatively scheduled to speak at the above convention on 8/8/66. [redacted] stated that the plans so far are only tentative and that his office would not necessarily be advised of any changes in plans and that such information could more readily be obtained through the office of the Vice President.

In view of the above information, it is suggested that the Bureau may wish to consider handling the above matter on a liaison level with the office of the Vice President.

REC-63 100-438794-1519

EX-117

14 AUG 3 1966

(3) - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (Info)(RM)
2 - Jackson (RM)
1 - WFO

GTT:sch
(7)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8/2/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

To: SAC, Jackson (100-56)

From: Director, FBI (100-438794) — 1519
REC-63 - 117

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C

ReWFOairtel 7/29/66 wherein it was reported that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is tentatively scheduled to speak at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention in Jackson, Mississippi, on August 8, 1966.

According to United Press International Release dated 7/27/66, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts has also agreed to speak on August 8, 1966, at this convention.

The Jackson Office is instructed to be alert to any demonstrations by Klan organizations and/or civil rights groups during the above convention which may be in opposition to or in support of the above individuals. The possibility of violence arising from such demonstrations should not be overlooked. The Bureau and appropriate local representatives of Government agencies, including Secret Service, should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - Atlanta (100-5718)

RDS:ykb
(8)

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 8/1/66, prepared by RDS:ykb, same caption.

MAILED 30
AUG 2 1966
COMM-FBI

80 AUG 15 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DATE: 7/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO:AT)

ReNYtel, 7/26/66, concerning presence of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in NYC, to attend a meeting of the Board of American Foundation for Non-Violence.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM incorporating the information reported in re communication and information derived as a consequence of a physical surveillance conducted at the Hilton Hotel by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] 7/26/66. [redacted] was the source who furnished the information reported in the LHM. Two copies are furnished for the Atlanta Office and one is furnished for the information of the Chicago Office.

b2
b7D
b7C

ENCLOSURE

(4)-Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
(1-100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-5718)(Enc. 2)(RM)
(1-100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-Chicago (100-)(Enc. 1)(INFO)(RM)
6-New York
(1-100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
(1-100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)(42)
(1-100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(42)
(1-100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
(1-100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(42)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SSC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&C
DATE FORW: 7/27/66
HOW FORW: B/S
BY: PIR

100-438794-1520

EX-102

JMK:lmf (14)

Classified by SAC
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 11 1966

[redacted]

MM 100-14919A

[redacted]

b1

Reteletype reported that KING had appeared on the "Tonight Show" rather than the "Today Show". The inaccuracy of the source was revealed when KING was mentioned on the NBC news program of last night, July 26, 1966. In mentioning KING, it was stated that he appeared on the "Today Show" on 7/26/66.

[redacted]

b1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 28, 1966

SECRET

Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194

Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference,(SCLC) Internal Security-C

On July 26, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, President of the SCLC, were in contact on that date. [redacted]

King said he was staying at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, having arrived at about 2:00 a.m. King said he had appeared on the "Today Show" (morning television show on National Broadcasting Company) thus accounting for his early arrival in New York. [redacted]

King told Levison the meeting (SCLC's American Foundation for Non-Violence) would be held in the Gibson Suite, New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, on July 26, 1966, and asked Levison to attend. Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin would be in attendance, King said. [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR BY LETTER DATED 2/21/77 RE CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL AND BAYARD RUSTIN

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt [redacted]
Date [redacted]
SLB 10/4 11-20-97

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 3
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, M, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-28-86
SECRET 5-30-79
additional classified TK/lmb
~~Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
286 OCT 16 1970

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100-438794-1520

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

On July 26, 1966, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the schedule of events at the New York Hilton Hotel, and saw that a meeting of the Board of the American Foundation for Non-Violence was scheduled for 2:30 p.m., July 26, 1966, in the Gibson Suite. [U]

The Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals, among others, enter the Gibson Suite, Hilton Hotel between 2:20 p.m. and 3:10 p.m., July 26, 1966: Stanley Levison, 2:20 p.m.; Clarence Jones, 2:25 p.m.; John Lewis of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 2:27 p.m.; Harry Wachtel, 2:44 p.m.; George Abernathy, 2:44 p.m.; Bayard Rustin, 3:00 p.m.; and Martin Luther King and Andrew Young at 3:10 p.m. [U]

Stanley Levison

NY

61

[S]

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. [U]

61

C

SECRET

SECRET

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [U]

Harry Wachtel

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York. [U]

[redacted] b1

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

[redacted] b1

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the President, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. [U]

SECRET

SECRET

Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC)
Internal Security-C

Bayard Rustin

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. [U]

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [U]

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. [U]

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. [U]

[redacted] [S] 61

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking [S] (4)

SECRET

engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. [5] (4)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. [5]

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. [5]

SECRET

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: [U]

"National Lawyers Guild [U]

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.) [U]

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.) [U]

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)' [U]

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7-29-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 3 1966

How Forw. D-5

By Pkt - mail

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

/ RACIAL UNIT
6 Encs

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum, 7/26/66; and Chicago tel, 7/28/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum and two copies for Atlanta, concerning the above.

The caption is being carried as above due to the general intermixing of several civil rights groups involved in the integration efforts in Gage Park utilizing the title of the CFM, however, generally under the recognized leadership of the SCLC.

5-Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM ENCLOSURE)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4-Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)
PRE/smw
(11)

100-438794-
NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 5 1966

AUG 1 1966

SUBV CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

11/27/79

UNCLASSIFIED

AUG 10 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE BY

CG 157-1261

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

The source mentioned in the attached letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

b7D

Chicago is following and will advise the Bureau of pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 29, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Chicago memorandum dated July 26, 1966, captioned as above.

The "Chicago American," issue of July 26, 1966, in an article captioned "Bevel Orders Vigil at Realty Office," states in part that James Bevel, Field Director for the Reverand Martin Luther King's SCLC, has announced that a vigil will begin Friday, July 29, 1966, and "could last all night or all weekend." Bevel said the vigil would be held in front of a real estate office where a high incidence of discrimination was reported.

On July 28, 1966, a source of the Chicago Office, FBI, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the above captioned groups have announced an all-night vigil which would be held at Gage Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 29, 1966. Source stated that the group would leave from the SCLC Action Center No. 1, which is the New Friendship Baptist Church, 844 West 71st Street, Chicago, at 7:00 PM, July 29, 1966, and proceed to the Gage Park area.

The Chicago "Sun-Times," issue of July 29, 1966, in an article captioned "Dr. King Plans Housing Vigil," reflects in part that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., asked 1500 persons gathered at the New Friendship Baptist Church,

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11/27/79
UNCLASSIFIED
9803 EBF/JSP

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-438776-
ENCLOSURE

Thursday, July 28, 1966, to join him Friday, July 29, 1966, in an all-night vigil for open housing. In a meeting at the church, Dr. King announced that the vigil would be held at the office doorstep of an un-named real estate agent in Gage Park. A spokesman for the Chicago Freedom Movement said that Negro and white persons have applied to rent property at the real estate office from July 8 to July 21, 1966, and found that the white applicants were accepted while the Negroes were turned away. He urged his audience to meet at the church at 3:00 PM, Friday, July 29, 1966, to be shuttled by cars to the real estate office. The vigil is scheduled to end at 10:00 AM, Saturday, July 30, 1966.

The above information was furnished as received to [redacted] Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois; [redacted] United States Secret Service, Chicago; and Assistant United States Attorney S. Davidson, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago. b7C

FD-65 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-489)(C)

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C

[redacted]

LEAD

ATLANTA

Will immediately advise Miami should any information come to their attention concerning KING's reported intended visit to Miami.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV. [redacted] ISD, CRD, RAC

DATE FORW: 7/27/66

HOW FORW: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

3-Bureau (Encl 11)(RM)
2-Atlanta (Encl 2)(RM)
5-Miami (157-489)
[redacted] (C)
(1-157-1087)(Racial Matters)
(1-105-544)(NOI)
DNJ/dk
(10)

7-26-66 REC 54 100-438794-1521

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-242
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-26-86

JUL 28 1966

ENCLOSURE

61 AUG 11 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-489

Miami, Florida
July 26, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: PROPOSED VISIT OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
TO MIAMI, AUGUST 8, 1966
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

""Muhammad Speaks" is a self-described publication of the Chicago Mosque of the Nation of Islam.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

b7C

[redacted] U. S. Secret Service, [redacted] 111th INTC Group, and the U.S. Attorney's Office, Miami, were advised of the above on July 25, 1966.

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7-16-80

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2 JTM/LW 5416
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 1 735
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 805
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-26-86

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286OCT 16 1970

ENCLOSURE 100-438794-1521

1

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-522 (Rev. 11-28-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
July 26, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Title PROPOSED VISIT OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
TO MIAMI, AUGUST 8, 1966.

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The source referred to has been contacted insufficiently to establish reliability.

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TELETYPE UNIT
AUG 1 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Secret

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

319PM URGENT 8-1-66 JRM

TO DIRECTOR /51/ AND CHICAGO

CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 1P

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

COMINFIL; SCLC; IS-C

OO-ATLANTA

ALL STATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 8-2-66 ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) DATE 8-2-66

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/mlp ON 8-4-80 54684 80.14

BUFILE 100-438794 AND NEW YORK 100-149194. [U]

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMO, JULY 62 670 TWENTYSEVEN SIXTYSIX, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE. [U]

L [redacted] SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ASCERTAINED ON AUGUST ONE SIXTYSIX, THAT CLARENCE JONES TOLD WIFE OF STANLEY LEVISON THAT HE OBTAINED TICKETS ON AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT LEAVING NEW YORK CITY, TEN TEN PM, AUGUST ONE SIXTYSIX, FOR CHICAGO, AND WOULD DELIVER TICKETS TO LEVISON-S OFFICE. JONES SAID HARRY WACHTEL WOULD TAKE SAME FLIGHT. SOURCE UNABLE TO DEFINITELY STATE THAT JONES IS GOING TO CHICAGO WITH LEVISON AND WACHTEL. LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS. [redacted]

REC-52 100-438794-152

EX-117

AUG 4 1966

MAIL COPY TO ATLANTA.

END

HL R RELAY

720 AUG 10 1968

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification indefinite

WMC 1 3 SM 44 [illegible]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [redacted]
FCIM, 1-24.2.
DATE REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION [redacted] DELAYED TO

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-152

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: July 29, 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-16-80 BY SP2 JRM/lw

54688
73518
80514

Pages 16751-16752. Congressman Walker, (R) Mississippi, spoke concerning the favorable treatment of the lawless element in our country by the Democratic leaders and stated "I would ask—Where does the right of the people that break the laws of our land end, and the rights of the law abiding citizens begin? He included an article from the Washington Post of July 28th entitled "SNCC Leader Gives 'Black Power' Talk" written by Dan Morgan, and an article entitled "Cars Stolen For SCLC, Court Hears." The last article states "A defendant testified in Federal Court today that he stole cars from rental agencies for use by officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference but that Justice Department lawyers told him they were afraid to act on the evidence. - - - - Harold Dalton Andrews, 28, of Moultrie, Ga., said in U. S. District Court he had turned over to the FBI information concerning four cars, three of which he obtained from outside the State. He said he gave the information to Federal agents last Oct. 18 in Columbia, S. C."

100-436741-

NOT RECORDED
47 AUG 4 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for July 28 1966 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

51 AUG 12 1966

Original filed in: 100-436741-12

TELETYPE UNIT
AUG 2 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AFTP PRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 8/2/66 RS

FBI NEW YORK ///9///

7:26 PM EDT URGENT 8/2/66 N.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (100-438794) AND CHICAGO

CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK (100-149194) -1P-

COMINFIL SCLC; IS - C. OO:NEW YORK

REFERENCE CHICAGO TEL, AUGUST, SECOND, SIXTYSIX.

[redacted] ADVISED AUGUST TWO, SIXTYSIX, THAT CLARENCE JONES WAS IN NYC ON AUGUST SECOND AND HAD PLANS TO GO TO HIS SUMMER HOME AT SAG HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, NY. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, JONES COMMENTED HE HAD TICKET (NOT SPECIFIED) FOR HARRY WACHTEL, WHICH HE WOULD GET TO WACHTEL'S OFFICE. HE FURTHER INDICATED THAT WACHTEL POSSIBLY WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO USE TICKET BECAUSE OF CHANGE IN FLIGHTS BUT SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE OTHER FLIGHT ARRANGEMENTS ANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION RECEIVED REGARDING WACHTEL WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED BUREAU AND CHICAGO.

END

REC 5 100-438794-152

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 1000 ON 12-4-80

WA..LJT R RELAY

BI FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFIED BY S Pattillo ON 7/26/80

4 AUG 5 1966

RELAYED TO

70 AUG 9 1966

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1525 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

TELETYPE UNIT
AUG 2 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WA.....81.... 12:15PM CDST EM

URGENT 8-2-66 ATS

TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA, AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON (ENCODED)

FROM CHICAGO (105-16238) 1P

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMINFIL, SCLC. O.O. ATLANTA.

RE NEW YORK TEL AUG. ONE LAST.

STANLEY LEVISON ARRIVED O'HARE AIRPORT, CHICAGO, ELEVEN FIFTEEN P.M., AUG. ONE LAST, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, MET BY INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY AS JUNIUS GRIFFIN. GRIFFIN AND LEVISON PROCEEDED TO O'HARE AIRPORT INN WHERE INVESTIGATON DETERMINED FIVE RESERVATIONS BEING HELD IN NAME MARTIN LUTHER KING, THESE RESERVATIONS INCLUSIVE OF GRIFFIN AND LEVISON. IDENTITIES OF OTHER RESERVATIONS NOT KNOWN AT THIS POINT. HARRY WACHTEL NOT OBSERVED ARRIVING THIS FLIGHT WITH LEVISON.

EX-103
REC 12
100-438794-15

CHICAGO SOURCES, PD AND RACIAL, ADVISE KING NOT KNOWN TO BE IN CHICAGO AT PRESENT, HOWEVER, AL RABY, IN STATEMENT TO PRESS PM LAST, ADVISED KING DUE IN CHICAGO THIS DATE.

16 AUG 4 1966

NEW YORK ADVISE OF ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RE TRAVEL PLANS OF WACHTEL AND CLARENCE JONES.

CHICAGO FOLLOWING. LHM FOLLOWS.

ATLANTA ADVISED SEPERATELY.

16 AUG 4 1966

END.

WA NL

FOR RELAY

FBI WASH DC

Sent info marked for Internal Security - Racial Matters, Extremist Matters, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee Developments.

CODED BY

51 AUG 15 1966

UNCLASSIFIED
SIBO Rec'd Nov 11-15-76

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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100-438794-1527

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-1529

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] FBI

REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in [redacted]

AIRTEL 5466 7856 8054

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISE BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR Regular DATE 8/5/66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718)

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 9/10/96

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 3/17/66 captioned "CIRM."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for Chicago 3 copies of LHM.

b1

[redacted]

(C)

As of the present time, Atlanta has no information identifiable with the [redacted] individuals whose names are set forth in the enclosed LHM.

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR

REC-24 62-9414-1530

b1

(6) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)

[redacted]

AGENCY: [redacted] DEPT. OF ARMY, CRD, RAO

16 AUG 5 1966

DATE FORW: 8/5/66

HOW FORW: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

56 AUG 11 1966

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-438794-1520 page 2, encl page 1.

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 4, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-1531.

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-438794-1532

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/12/66

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1261)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY
CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT
(CFM)-SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. AUG 8 1966
How Forw. R - 5
By
1 RACIAL UNIT
4 Atts.

Re Chicago airtel and LHM, dated 8/1/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies, for Atlanta two copies, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning captioned matter.

Chicago will continue to follow and advise the Bureau and Atlanta of pertinent developments.

A copy of this LHM is being provided the United States Attorney, Chicago.

b1

[redacted]

b1
b7D

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL-SCLC)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL-SCLC)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 105-16238)
(1 - 100-35356)

100-438794-

NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

61 AUG 10 1966

(10)

Approved: Sent

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9503 KOE 11/27/79
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2-4-2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/2/88

Routing slips - Initialed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

157-1261

Chicago, Illinois
August 2, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum, dated August 1, 1966, under the above caption. b7D

[redacted] advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office on August 1, 1966, that as of 5:00 p.m., August 1, 1966, the situation in the Gage Park area on Chicago's Southwest side was calm, there had been no incidents or disorders during the day, and there was no indication at this time that there would be any marches into or through this area during the evening hours by any civil rights groups.

[redacted] b1

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

11/27/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 98 3 RAS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/2/85

UNCLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE

100-438774 - Unmarked para

Re: DOMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

In connection with the disturbance which took place in the Gage Park area on July 31, 1966, as set forth in referenced communication, [redacted] furnished the following composite information on August 1, 1966: b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] above, advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office as of 8:00 p.m., August 1, 1966, that the Gage Park area remains calm with no indication of any marches into the area by civil rights groups. b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONF

Re: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

An article in the late edition of the "Chicago Daily News" a daily Chicago newspaper, reflected charges from civil rights leaders to the effect that Chicago Police Department had failed to provide adequate protection to civil rights demonstrators present at the Gage Park area of Chicago over the past weekend. The article quoted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC and Albert Raby, Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, as stating, "It is clear that the police were either unwilling or unable to disperse the riotous mob that so brutally attacked Negroes and whites... Further, this failure was especially appalling in view that huge masses of police and national guardsmen were mobilized to put down violence of a few hundred Negroes on the West Side..." This was in reference to recent disturbances on Chicago's near West Side during the week of July 12, 1966, on the part of Negro residents in that area.

The article further indicated that both King and Raby had vowed to demonstrate in every all white community in Chicago in their non-violent effort to open housing for all.

b1

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office during the evening of August 1, 1966, that he had learned that on August 2, 1966 representatives of the CFM and SCLC are planning a march from Action Center Number Two, the Stone Temple Baptist Church, 3622 West Douglas Boulevard, Chicago to the Belmont-Cragin area on Chicago Northwest side to test various real estate agencies there on the sale or rental on houses in the area to Negroes.

The source advised that the Belmont-Cragin neighborhood on Chicago Northwest side is bordered roughly on the North by Belmont Avenue (3200 North) and by Armitage Avenue (2000 North) on the South. The area is roughly bordered at its western extremity by Central Avenue (5600 West) and on the East by Cicero Avenue (4800 West).

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), GAGE PARK AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

The source continued that on August 3, 1966, representatives of this civil rights grouping planned three different marches, one in the Bridgeport area or Chicago's near Southwest side, the residential area where Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley resides, a second in an unnamed area on Chicago's North side, and lastly in the Bogan area on Chicago's far Southwest side roughly in the area around 7900 South and 3900 West. The source at this point had no further specific information concerning the planned activity of August 3, 1966.

Pertinent portions of the above information have been proveded to representatives of the following: Secret Service, Chicago; Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago; Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

[redacted]

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-[redacted])

[redacted]
THREAT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
BY ALFRED SCHNEIDER, 5054 LEAVITT
[redacted], CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
8/13/66
RM
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Re Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 8/13/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning captioned matter.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished to the Office of the USA, Chicago.

Chicago indices are negative re [redacted]

The Chicago Police Department is investigating this matter and the Chicago division is following the matter closely.

Atlanta and Jackson Divisions are to furnish the information re [redacted] to local police departments.

6 - Bureau (Encl. 13)
(1 - 100-438794) (1 - 100-106670)
2 - Atlanta (Encl. 2)
(1 - 100-5718) (1 - 100-5586)
1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info.)
3 - Chicago (1 - 100-16238) (1 - 157-413)
RMH:flk
(11)

100-438794

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-29-78 BY SP-4 Smith 9803

NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 24 1966

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

CARBON COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 15, 1966

THREAT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BY ALFRED SCHNEIDER, 5054 LEAVITT STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 13, 1966 RACIAL MATTERS

On August 13, 1966, at 9:30 PM [redacted] Illinois, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Chicago that at approximately 8:30 PM on August 13, 1966, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, telephonically contacted the 20th District of the Chicago Police Department stating he will kill Martin Luther King, Jr., if King goes to Winnemac Park, Leavitt and Foster Streets, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him he wanted to be on record should Martin Luther King, Jr., appear in Winnemac Park and be killed. [redacted] stated that [redacted] appeared to be sober and rational. [redacted] further advised that he knows of no marches that have been held near Winnemac Park and he further understands that Martin Luther King, Jr., is not currently in the Chicago, Illinois, area.

b7C
b7D

One copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16 SUBY SP-4 JRM

1 ENCLOSURE

54688
7952514

RE: THREAT TO KILL MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
BY ALFRED SCHNEIDER, 5054 LEAVITT STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 13, 1966

The above information was furnished to the following individuals on August 13, 1966:

Assistant United States Attorney
M. B. Nash
Chicago, Illinois

[redacted]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

b7C

[redacted]
Region 1, 113th INTC Group
Evanston, Illinois

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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100-438794-1533

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FBI/DOJ